

# OFFICE OF TEXTILES AND APPAREL (OTEXA)

## Market Reports Textiles, Apparel, Footwear and Travel Goods

### Indonesia

The following information is provided only as a guide and should be confirmed with the proper authorities before embarking on any export activities.

### Import Tariffs

Imports are subject to ad valorem tariff rates applied on the c.i.f. (cost, insurance and freight) value.

#### Indonesia Tariffs (percent ad valorem) on Textiles, Apparel, Footwear and Travel Goods

	HS Chapter/Subheading	Tariff Rate Range (%)
Yarn		
-silk	5003-5006	5
-wool	5105-5110	5
-cotton	5204-5207	5 - 7.5
-other vegetable fiber	5306-5308	5
-man-made fiber	5401-5406/5501-5511	0 - 7.5
Woven Fabric		
-silk	5007	5 - 10
-wool	5111-5113	10
-cotton	5208-5212	10 - 20
-other vegetable fiber	5309-5311	5 - 10
-man-made fiber	5407-5408/5512-5516	10 - 20
Knit Fabric	60	10 - 15
Non Woven Fabric	5603	5
Industrial Fabric	59	5 - 20
Apparel	61-62	15 - 25
Home Furnishings including: bed, bath, kitchen linens, etc.	63	5 - 35
Carpet	57	22.5 - 25
Footwear	64	5 - 30
Travel Goods	4202	15 - 20

A luxury tax may be applied certain clothes and goods made of leather, certain carpets and certain travel goods. The tax is collected on the customs value plus the sum of import duties levied for imports.

To return to the Foreign Tariff Information webpage, click [here](#).

**Non-automatic Import License**—The Ministry of Trade (MOT) Regulation 87/2015 on the Import of Certain Products maintains non-automatic licensing requirements on a broad range of products, include textiles and footwear. The regulation requires pre-shipment verification by designated companies (known in Indonesia as “surveyors”), at the importer’s expense, and limits the entry of imports to designated ports and airports. Designated ports include Belawan in North Sumatera, Tanjung Priok in Jakarta, Tanjung Emas in Semarang (Central Java), Tanjung Perak in Surabaya (East Java), Soekarno Hatta in Makassar (South Sulawesi), or an international airport.

For information on local customs requirements and documentation, see:

- [Directorate General of Customs & Excise](#)
- [Ministry of Trade](#)

### Standards

## Infant Apparel

The Ministry of Industry regulation No.07/M-IND/PER/2/2014 sets requirements for harmful substances in apparel for infants up to 36 months. Apparel and accessories (including pads, diapers and related items) that come in direct contact with the skin must comply with the requirements for azo dyes, formaldehyde and extractable heavy metal (i.e., cadmium, copper, lead and nickel) contents in accordance with the Indonesian National Standard (SNI) 7617:2013.

Products must be labelled with the SNI certification mark (SPPT-SNI) issued by the Indonesia Product Certification Body (LSPPro – Lembaga Sertifikasi Produk). The certificate must show that the product conforms to the SNI 7617:2013 requirements. Certification testing must be done in approved local laboratories. For more information, see the [SNI Certificate webpage](#).

## Towels

In 2013, the Minister of Industry proposed a draft decree for mandatory implementation of physical and safety requirements under the SNI for towels. All towels sold in Indonesia must meet the Partial Requirements of the SNI for towels and demonstrate compliance by acquiring a product certificate and displaying the SNI Mark on every product.

### Local standards organization and other resources:

- National Standardization Agency - [Badan Standardisasi Nasional - BSN](#)

## Labeling

All goods sold in the Indonesian market must be labelled in Bahasa Indonesia language. Although the labeling regulation requires that labels be "embossed or printed on the goods, or wholly attached to the goods," "permanent stickers" reportedly are permitted.

For apparel and textile products, the following information must be included on a permanent label:

- brand name/product name
- fiber content
- care instructions in words (can be supplemented by symbols)
- size
- country of origin
- importer name and address

For footwear products, the following information must be shown on products and/or the packaging:

- brand name
- size
- country of origin
- product name
- importer name and address
- leather logo (in case of leather footwear)

There are also specific labeling requirements for leather bags.

Additional information on labeling may be available from the National Standardization Agency - [Badan Standardisasi Nasional - BSN](#).

Indonesia has an ecolabeling program consistent with ISO 14024 for Indonesian products deemed environmentally friendly, including leather, footwear and textile products. For more information on ecolabeling, see the Indonesian Eco-labeling Institute (Lembaga Ekolabel Indonesia).

**For additional information on exporting textiles, apparel, footwear and travel goods, click [here](#).**

[Return to Export Market Reports](#)